

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4791. 號一十月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

日七十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Alania.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Amoy, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hankow, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. H. ROEPERS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. K. LEWIS.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits. At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " " 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000. RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

#### BANKERS.

##### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

##### THE CITY BANK.

##### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

F. HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## For Sale.

### RECENTLY ARRIVED.

#### FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACHEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COO FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TENMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

#### LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER "SEA GULL."

48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steamers 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

#### ALSO,

The Schooner "COEBRAN."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to MORRIS and RAY, Ship Brokers,

where the Inventories may be seen. Hongkong, October 16, 1878. no15

## NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR FOR SALE.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN FITZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to T. ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.

PANTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.

ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.

CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Utensils.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARIALADE.

KEITH JOHNSON'S LATEST ATLAS.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.

TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

SADDLERY.

SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.

GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES.

THE NEWEST NOVELS.

RED HEART RUM.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

#### Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 21, 1878. no20

#### AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. AD-

MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m. under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

#### HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

#### MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELCHERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 9, 1878. no20

#### NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAILS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 5, 1878. no14

#### SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### GARRISON THEATRE.

THE BAND MATREURS OF HER MAJESTY'S 74TH HIGHLANDERS will give a THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

THIS & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

11th and 13th Instant, (FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.)

The Performance will commence with a Comedy, in Two Acts, by PELHAM HARDWICK, Esq., Entitled:

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

To conclude with a Farical Extravaganza, in One Act, by Messrs BROUGH and HALLIDAY, Entitled:

"THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST."

Doors Open at 8.30; Curtain to rise at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Reserved Seats, 1 DOLLAR. Front Seats, 80 CENTS. Back Seats, 25 CENTS. Tickets may be obtained from D. WISHART, Band Sergeant, Manager.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

## Shipper.

### Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship "GLENROY,"

Captain DONALDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1878. no12

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no18

FOR HOIHOW.

The Steamship "ALBA,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no13

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

P. RHODE, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1878. no14

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 6, 1878. no14

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ANADYR,"

Commandant DE BUTLER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Commandant ROYALD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY,"

Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 German Bark "NIAGARA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

### FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"







to do much in that way, and he suggested to him and alternative scheme, which, if carried out, would not require such a large expenditure on gaol extension. But he thought it was right that he should have laid before them the first despatch of Earl Carnarvon in which he referred to gaol extension and a despatch of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the same subject. There had now been in his hands since the 15th October and he had no doubt that his hon. friends had carefully considered them, and he should be glad to have a full and frank expression of opinion from the legislative Council on the subject. He was sorry that Mr Price was not there to-day because he would have given them some important information, but they could go into the question at the next meeting. What he anticipated would be the basis for their consideration would be somewhat as follows. In the first place Her Majesty's Government said that they must have a gaol on the separate system. Then came the question how many prisoners ought they to accommodate in their gaol there. Now taking this time in the last year, of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration, it was "Nineteen Eighty-eight" that as a period to which they might fairly look as giving them a fair average of prisoners for which they ought to make provision in the Gaol, he found a memorandum of Mr Tomlin in which he said that in November 1876, owing to the very large number of prisoners confined in the Gaol—574—it became necessary to increase the number of prisoners in each cell, and nine prisoners were placed in each large cell and seven in each of the smaller ones. As Mr Tomlin also favoured him in 1877 with a total of the actual capacity of each cell in which these Chinese prisoners were confined, and the result was in each large cell, where there were usually seven prisoners, but where there were then nine, there were 184 cubic feet of space for each man; in the other cells there were 221 feet. He was speaking merely of Chinese prisoners. The European prisoners had much larger cells, and a smaller number were confined in them; indeed, each man had a separate cell to himself. Now, a question for them to consider was, first of all, if they were to have anything like that number, 574 prisoners, and whether it was right to keep them within cells with 184, or 221 cubic feet to each man. On this latter subject he had over and over again said that in establishing the separate system each man should have 1,000 cubic feet of space, and he found in a valuable report which had been prepared for the Government by Dr. Wells and Dr. O'Brien that they expressed the opinion that the space for the prisoners was not sufficiently large. Taking the general average, through out the gaol including Europeans as well as Chinese, the allowance was, they found, from 482 to 785 cubic-feet allowance each man, whereas these commissioners who had most recently reported on the gaol considered they should have from 1,000 to 1,200. Now Lord Carnarvon in writing to him (Mr Kennedy), soon after his arrival in Hongkong, said: "I consider the separate system to be the only true basis of prison discipline, and among Chinese prisoners there are very special reasons for its adoption. It is mentioned in the Report that few of the warden know Chinese, and the terrible outbreak in the Singapore Prison is a warning of the danger of affording Chinese prisoners an opportunity to combine. I have to request that you will at once call on the Surveyor General to draw out plans for consideration showing the alterations that would be requisite and the surrounding ground and building." They were aware that he had done that, and that he made an effort also to get rid of some of the old offenders by a transportation scheme to Labuan. But this latter scheme had not succeeded, and there was little hope now that it would be adopted. Then came a despatch from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dated the 6th June 1878; he had put the whole case very briefly in the last two paragraphs. "In many respects," he says, "the prison on a new site will be found to be the best solution of the question, but the expense which it would involve would doubtless be very great, and it will be for you to inquire carefully into the financial condition of the various schemes which I have suggested. The main elements for consideration appear to be roughly, on the one hand, the cost of acquiring additional land in the vicinity of the present site and of converting the present buildings and erecting those which will be required in addition; and on the other hand, the cost of a new site and the cost of a new prison; against which should be set the amount that would be derived from the sale of the present site and buildings. I need scarcely say that in the event of its being decided to erect a wholly new Gaol, it would be undesirable to spend money on enlarging or converting the present building. As he then instructed him to consult with Mr Price. In addition to consulting with Mr Price he was anxious to consult with them. The financial question was one of very great importance. In regard to the scheme for the extension of the gaol to Cairne Road he believed they would have to pay considerably more than \$45,000, which was about what he had placed it at in conversation with Mr Kewick. On the other hand, if it was possible for the Government to adopt a site for which they would have to pay no additional money, and if they could sell a portion of the present gaol site, he thought they might be able then to build a gaol on a new site for considerably less than the cost of carrying out the plan of advancing up to the Cairne Road. If they went up to the Cairne Road and the population continued to increase then came the point whether the question of an enlarged gaol would not again have to be mooted. These he thought were some of the general considerations they should have before them, and he should be glad to have their experience and judgment in helping him to a decision on the matter. Mr Kewick said he was not aware that this subject would be brought before the Council to-day and he was not prepared to state his views clearly and definitely on the matter, but the object he had had previously advanced on this subject were not in any way lessened by the statements he had heard. He thought there was every reason to take other measures than these to get rid of the criminal class. He hoped to be able at the next meeting to be able to support his objections in a few remarks, and in the meantime he hoped they would allow him simply to mention that he held objections to the proposals that had been made.

Mr Price said that on a former occasion he expressed his views entirely in favour of a separate system, that under any cir-

cumstances they should have a gaol in which the separate system was carried out, and for that purpose he was perfectly certain that their gaol was not at present calculated to contain the prisoners. So far as he had gathered from his own observation, he was against the removal of the gaol from its present site, if for anything like moderate expense, if it could be added to it, and separate cells constructed, as he believed could be done. The present building, he was given to understand, could be altered to contain 270 separate cells, and with an additional wing, 600 to 600 cells might be provided. He was of opinion that that number of cells would be ample for years to come. Many prisoners were employed in various offices about the prison, others were employed as shoemakers and so on, and these would not be imagined to require separate cells. Then women were not placed in solitary confinement and prisoners sentenced to a few days imprisonment or awaiting their trial would not require separate cells. Taking all these together his impression was that 80 or 100 per cent might be deducted for this class of persons, and therefore 600 or 600 cells would be quite enough. The separate system would also, it was to be hoped, keep down crime, so that if the population increased, it did not follow that the number of prisoners would increase.

Mr HAYLOR said that with reference to the deputation system, he was of opinion that if it were worked within certain limits and according to certain definite rules, which had, he believed, been laid down on more than one occasion in despatches for the guidance of this Colony, it might do a great deal of good, but if it were worked as it had been worked, simply as a means for relieving the Gaol, he believed it would effect an unmitigated amount of mischief. What became of the people sent there was any system of emigration, like that to Cooktown, many of them perhaps did go away. But if they only went across to the mainland and crowded into the villages there, he thought they must be a perpetual source of danger to this Colony. He thought they must not keep in view considering the question of enlarging the gaol that they could get rid of criminals by any *tour de force*. He most entirely coincided with the references to the absolute necessity of having a separate system. He knew it was the impression among officers in this colony, best qualified to judge on such matters, that the separate system was absolutely essential. The association system rendered the discipline of the gaol almost nugatory; a few evil spirits were able to stir up a large amount of mischief, and there were also the grave results of mixing young criminals with desperate and hardened offenders. He did not believe that so long as they had the association system the gaol was worth a punishment. As to the present position of the gaol in the middle of a crowded town, he was informed by medical men that that was opposed to all sound principles. Gaols might be the centre of disease. As to the financial question, the point was what would be the cheapest prison in the end. His own strong impression was that the best plan and cheapest plan would be to remove the prison quite away on the Government land, and where assistance in building the prison could be rendered by the prisoners themselves. He cited a case in Ireland where the extension of a gaol had not cost a single penny for labour, the prisoners doing all the work themselves.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE said that had he been aware the subject was to have been brought up, he would have refreshed his memory. He had not the slightest doubt that the separate system was the only efficient system, and the only deterrent system. If the Chinese knew they would be sent into Gaol, they would think twice before they went into Gaol. At the Gaol Commission, though this question was not within the scope of the inquiry, Mr Price had stated that, by adding a wing, some 70 or 80 new cells could be provided. They did not think it necessary for Mr Price to go to the trouble of making out estimates, but they had thought it should be adopted. Regarding deportation, he could not see that there was any cruelty in deporting a man to his own country, although he could not say the same of branding on parts of the body readily seen; there were parts of the body where the brand could not be observed—but with the present system of photography he did not think so severe a step as that was necessary. If this caused an accumulation of rogues and vagabonds across the water, then it was possible at the same time to take measures which would induce them to stay within the limits of their own country, if they did come over. As to Gaol labour, the Commission tried to invent every means to suggest some form of labour to keep prisoners employed and be remunerative; he would speak of that at another time. He supposed that the member's suggestion to move the Gaol to another place referred to Stonecutter's Island, and as it was remembered that it would be extremely inconvenient to move the prisoners backwards and forwards, the Commission did not venture to recommend it. In the event of the Magistrate being pulled down, he thought the Supreme Court House could very well be made to accommodate it, if provision were made for the other departments, which ought to be consulted. He might say that the proximity of the Courts to the Gaol was a luxury very rarely enjoyed.

Mr Kewick asked whether upon the vote made last year for the trial of the separate system any result had been arrived at. The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said that he had been called upon, in 1862, by Sir Hercules Robinson to furnish a report for the improvement of the Police, and one great difficulty which was then alluded to was the absence of quarters for the Force. This led to the appropriation of the area now occupied by the Police Barracks, instead of being used for an extension of the Gaol, and the erection of the new prison at Stonecutter's Island for long-term prisoners. But for several mischances and disadvantages (not likely again to occur) and from imperfect tools, this Gaol would have effected the object of keeping such an institution from being in the heart of the Colony; it would have given the prisoners no opportunity of looking on the world and its pleasures. The revival of this scheme would, he believed, lead to the redemption of the criminal classes. It must be admitted that it was a financial question to some extent; but that was not the chief question. The main question was the power to be obtained over the dangerous classes of prisoners; and to this consideration the financial question was secondary. Had the plan been properly carried

out, and had the faults been removed, this object might have been attained in 1863. He had always held that opinion, and he did not think he was in error when he advocated its adoption now. He believed that the cost of enlarging the present Gaol, and the discomfort of retaining the middle of the population, an undoubted evil, must form great parts of the question. Regarding the enlargement, the cost of land might be fatal, while, he believed, to make alterations on the present area was almost impracticable. If economy were studied too closely, usefulness generally suffered. Now he had told them the plain, unvarnished tale about the Stonecutter's Island Gaol, he would say that there was nothing more likely to remove existing evils than this. It was due to Sir Hercules Robinson to say that he (Mr May) had proposed its erection; he had never regretted the proposal, and he certainly advocated its adoption at the present moment. With prisoners' work, the utilization of present materials, and other things, the cost would undoubtedly be far less; while the making a more shift on the confined area of the present Gaol, would ultimately result in producing a building utterly wanting in all the requisites of a Gaol. If the Stonecutter's Island could not recommend itself to the Council, then the removal of the Magistrate and the Superintendent's residence, to allow for the erection of solitary cells, would be the best after the other scheme. The Magistrate need not be removed so far, but could be built on the piece of Government ground at the Holywood Road entrance. He would only make one remark on deportation: If it could be shown that 90 or 90 per cent of criminals deported remained away, that was a material gain. If it were well understood that the usual liberality of British law was extended, and that a man was never deported unless he had shown himself to be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, and only when this was clearly found out, he did not think there was the slightest claim for hardship, or that it was contrary to English law.

His EXCELLENCY suggested that the discussion might be resumed on Thursday next.

Mr Kewick asked what was the object of the discussion. His EXCELLENCY replied that he could not do anything in this matter without submitting it to Her Majesty's Government. He was not asked to consult the Council in this subject: it was a special matter for the Governor, who was responsible to the Government at Home for what he did; but he hoped, as he had to-day, to obtain the expression of members of Council before he made any final recommendation of his own now. In their consideration of the subject, they might remember, taking 574 prisoners as the number in Gaol in November 1876, what changes had been made that might have led to a larger number. There had been more distress, the cheap fares from Canton had continued, while the increase in the population since Nov. 1876 had been very great. Besides this the Governor had thought it desirable to send all old offenders to the Supreme Court, where they could receive two or three years' imprisonment. Sir John Smith had said to him that, after Sir Hercules Robinson's time, he never knew what sentences he gave, as the deportation so interfered with them. If the Gaol were crowded, a list was sent to the Governor, and a large number were deported. This had been altered; and he had gone back to the rule of serving the two-thirds of a sentence. In spite of all this, however, there are less prisoners now in Gaol than there were at the corresponding date in 1876. That supports the views taken of the separate system and the establishment of a properly deterrent Gaol. It to be presumed that the number of criminals will not increase in the same ratio as the population. He received every day returns of the numbers of prisoners in Gaol—he had received over 600 such returns since he arrived—giving details of how the prisoners were distributed and what they were doing. From a study of those returns he found it necessary to introduce the severe form of diet, though he did not say that it was because of the short commons that the numbers had been reduced; that may be accidental, and it was difficult to trace these things. He would be most anxious to meet the views of the Council; but he was disposed to suggest that the rule of serving two-thirds of a sentence should be carried out, and that the one-third should be only remitted as a reward of steady work. Regarding deportation, he arrived in April, and a despatch concerning the Consolidated Branding, Deporting, and Flogging Ordinance, dated May, refused consent to that measure and gave him instructions that deportation was to be employed only when unavoidable, and in cases where the security of the Colony was likely to be imperilled. They would be interested to know how he had acted. The Magistrate and the Gaol Superintendent had each recommended deportation, and they had received the attention of the Executive. In every single case where the deportation warrant was found to be in order by the Attorney General, and the Executive Council approved, he had deported. There were some instances where the warrant was found to be illegal, and then it was his plain duty to discharge the prisoners. The Supreme Court had some times held that the warrant was illegal, and then on his return the man would be discharged; so the opinion of the Attorney General was subsequently taken on such cases. Of the cases recommended by the Superintendent of Gaol only three had not been deported. Lee Lum Kwei was recommended for release at the time of the Yesso calamity; he had also been useful as an interpreter. Two men in bad health, who were so ill that the Colonial Surgeon thought they could not live out their term, were sent to the Tung-wah Hospital, where he supposed they died. These three cases were such that all would concur in the view taken: Lee Lum Kwei was still in prison, and the other two had only a few weeks to serve. It all came to this, what were they to do with these deported men when they came back? Suppose 200 of the worst were now to be sent away, what would they do when they returned. It was said they could be flogged. But then they must be aware that flogging for such an offence had been disapproved of by the Home Government. When that particular power was sought for, it was refused. If the prisoner commits another offence, then he can be dealt with. The Council may make up their minds to the fact that the Government would not give its consent. It was the rule that only on the 2nd or 3rd offence could severity be shown. But the other day, though the most experienced member of the Executive did not think a case was one for deportation, the Governor gave in to the majority, who thought it was

If convenient, they could meet on Thursday, and he would then have the result of the Commission of Inquiry from Drs Wells and O'Brien.

Messrs Kewick and Ryan having suggested that on Thursday some meetings were fixed, Monday next was agreed to. Mr Lowcock asked whether this question was to be settled prior to the passing of the Estimates or not. He thought it couldn't be done, as the question was a very broad one, which suggested so many other questions. Could it not be postponed until the Estimates were passed?

His EXCELLENCY replied that it could not have anything to do with the Estimates as yet; but he should like to have the opinion of members of Council within a reasonable time. He had gone pretty fully into this question, and he would like to have the whole question fully discussed.

Mr Kewick again asked whether any data had been arrived at upon the expenditure that was tried. His EXCELLENCY replied that Mr Price had built a certain number of cells, but there had been no time to give a fair test with the present building as yet.

In reply to the Acting Chief Justice, the GOVERNOR said that the site of the present Gaol was very valuable indeed.

Mr Kewick failed to see what was the object of the discussion. His EXCELLENCY said frankly that he thought he ought to do this. What was he to do? He could give his own opinion for what it was worth; but he thought it would be more valuable after he had heard the views of other members.

Mr Kewick said that they could not discuss the question till they knew what would be the probable amount. It might be a nice thing to agree to have a gaol out of town, but the question was, how were they as practical men, to spend the money without doing it needlessly. They ought to have estimates of the two schemes before them. As to \$45,000 being sufficient to buy the land up to the Cairne Road, it was simply out of the question. The question was not whether or not it would be better for the prisoners to build a gaol on Stonecutter's Island, but whether they could meet the expense, or whether by a different system of punishment they could not greatly reduce the number of prisoners.

His EXCELLENCY remarked that it was only before they met that he heard from Dr Ayres that Mr Price was sick, and he found the figures could not be given. He knew that a true estimate for the purchase of the land near the present gaol would be far in excess of that given, and that was so much in favour of the site at Stonecutter's Island, while there were labour and material to be considered. He, however, would form no definite opinion till he had heard the question discussed.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL remarked that the cost of steam-launches would have to be added to the Stonecutter's Island estimate.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said that of course a House of Correction on this site would be sufficient for women, for minor offences and short imprisonments, and for juvenile offenders, who need not be sent to the repressive prison. So that the number in the new Gaol need not exceed 300 men. There prison discipline could be maintained, where no temptations existed, with greatest effect. Prisoners on remand and prisoners committed for trial would also remain on this side.

The subject then dropped.

The Market Amended Ordinance was then read a second time; and after a few words of explanation from the Attorney General, was passed and numbered 3 of 1878.

Supplementary Estimates were then passed, and numbered 4 of 1878. As to \$2,400 for works and buildings, the proposition had been taken this year to amend the item on the estimates.

The Hon. T. C. HAYLOR then proposed that a return of bankruptcies should be laid on the table, giving all particulars concerning the same, for the purpose of showing how inapplicable the present Bankruptcy law was to this Colony, especially to Chinese.

Mr Kewick seconded the motion. The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE entirely concurred in the motion, and even suggested that the Ordinance should be suspended.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL was afraid that nothing could be done except by Ordinance, and that it would be premature to do anything until the law was consolidated at home. To suspend the Ordinance might be a serious hardship to many residents. The returns asked for would throw much light on an important subject, that a memo. of the business to be brought forward should be sent round before every meeting of Council.

His EXCELLENCY said he would be most happy to do so.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 18th.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before Acting Chief Justice SPOWEN.)  
November 11, 1878.

### REGINA v. HUFFAM—EMBEZZLEMENT.

The prisoner was brought up for sentence this morning, when Mr Francis addressed the Court in mitigation. The Court was crowded with Europeans.

Mr Francis said his Lordship had doubtless seen the affidavit of the prisoner, and then read as follows:—

I Frederick Sowley Huffam at present confined in Victoria Gaol make oath and say:—

1. I have been in the Colonial Service since 1864 and have been successively employed in the Colonial Secretary's office, as Judge Clerk, as Clerk of Court, as Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Surrogate of the Vice Admiralty Court, as Registrar of Companies and more than once as Acting Registrar.

2. I was appointed official assignee of the estate of Lyall Still & Co. in December 1867, and immediately afterwards official assignee in about thirty other estates in Bankruptcy.

3. I was then acting as Deputy Registrar and was permanently appointed to that office in 1869.

4. Since that date I have been Acting Registrar, and as such acted as Registrar in the Vice Admiralty Court, as official Trustee, and as official Administrator at different times and for different periods.

5. Since my appointment as official assignee and Deputy Registrar in 1869, I have in my various capacities had through my hands moneys amounting in the whole to over \$300,000 and have had to deal with over a hundred different estates and accounts. The whole of the moneys received by

me in these various capacities were put by me in the iron chest in my office at the Supreme Court without instruction, my own salary and all moneys coming to me for fees and otherwise were also put by me in the same chest and all accounts and claims coming in for payment, whether on my own account or on account of the various estates, were paid by me out of the said moneys without any instruction.

7. Up to the year 1875 I kept no banking account either in respect of my own personal moneys or in respect of any of the moneys coming officially to my hands, no such accounts were officially kept or transferred to me by my predecessors in office.

8. I never had any general instructions as to what accounts I should keep, or how or in what manner I was to dispose of the moneys coming to my hands officially.

9. During the whole of the period since 1867 the office has been under-ordered and during the greater part of the time some one or other absent on sick or privileged leave; the work has been extremely heavy, more sometimes than I could get down. I have always had to take papers, books and accounts, to my own house and work there.

10. I have not been able at any time during the last ten years, so heavy was the work of the office, to give any time to my own private affairs or to keep any books or accounts showing my own income and expenditure, and I cannot now state what that was.

11. A very large portion of the moneys now missing were lost and gone before I had any idea that I was taking and using for my own purposes any of the moneys in my possession as official assignee.

12. When I found out that my cash was deficient, I had not the courage to confess the true state of affairs to any one, not even to my wife, nor did I, through weakness, make any attempt to reduce my expenditure or to inform my wife that we were living beyond our means.

13. I was the better able to do this as my emoluments derived in great part from fees were always uncertain in amount, and varied from year to year.

14. My wife had no knowledge, until the very week in which I went to Macao, that I was in any way deficient in my accounts, or that we were living in any way beyond our means, and I firmly believe that if I had had the moral courage to inform her of my position when I first made the discovery myself, she would have so managed matters, by reducing expenditure and otherwise, as to have enabled me to replace the amount then lost.

15. I have a wife and five children depending upon me for support, and during the last ten years have had to educate two sons and two daughters in England, and to pay the passage of my family to and from England twice during that period.

16. I acknowledge my fault and the justice of the *vide*, but again say that a very considerable portion of the money in question, about \$15,000, was gone before I had the faintest suspicion that I was using moneys not my own, and I further say that the loss of that sum was solely attributable to carelessness and want of method, and not to any deliberate fraud.

Sworn by said Frederick Sowley Huffam at Victoria aforesaid this 11th day of November 1878.

Before me C. F. A. SANGSTER, a Commissioner, &c.

Mr Francis then went on to say that he had been asked by the prisoner to add that the only portion of the sum remaining unaccounted for after the \$15,000 (about \$28,000), now unexpended (about \$2,000) was now in the prisoner's wife's hands, and that she was anxious to pay it at once into the hands of the Court. He asked his Lordship to deal leniently with the prisoner, for many reasons. Firstly, there was hardly any necessity for a severe punishment, as, now this offence had come to light, every precaution would be taken, after this lesson had been learnt, to prevent the recurrence of such offences. For prevention, then, there was hardly any necessity for a severe punishment. Again, in estimating the moral guilt of a prisoner, he submitted that the greater the temptation, the less the need for supposing there was a depraved state of mind. It would also be seen that, as every one in the Colony well knew, the money had not been spent in riotous or disorderly living. The prisoner was a hard-working, quiet, sober, and abstemious man in his way of living; he was a hard-working servant of the public, and in every other respect had been honest and had maintained the highest character. In consideration also that any punishment which may be inflicted upon him would fall much more heavily upon others than upon himself, he bespoke the leniency of the Court. What must the prisoner have suffered already during the last eight years could scarcely be conceived if he had eaten of the fruits of his conduct, they must have been bitter fruits indeed, for the sword of discovery was constantly hanging over his head, and every one who approached him, and every letter he received must have been a terror to him. Again, it should be borne in mind that the prisoner lost 24 years' service—pension, character, position, were all gone. His mental suffering must indeed be terrible to think of, whilst at the same time any punishment now meted out to him would fall more heavily upon others than upon himself. He (the learned Counsel) repeated that his client had already been heavily punished, and that the necessity for a severe sentence was not now present, as there was every probability that no such case would ever arise here again. He called upon his Lordship to deal with the case as mercifully as he could, consistently with his sense of duty to the public.

His Lordship (addressing the prisoner) said that the prisoner who had had a patient and careful trial, was convicted of misappropriating and converting to his own use money entrusted to him as a trustee. It was an offence of the most serious description; one of the worst description that had occurred since his arrival in the Colony, or even since this had been a Colony. It had been said by Mr Francis, in his eloquent address, that the prisoner had very great temptation; that he had large sums of money under insufficient control; and these temptations he had been unable to resist. At the same time, although there was no evidence to show that the prisoner might have been held accountable, for had there been one this fraud could scarcely have happened, still there was a Committee of three gentlemen appointed to advise with, and assist the Official Assignee, whilst the latter had always the right to apply to have the bankrupt

superseded. He (the Judge) certainly felt called upon to say that if creditors did not take care of their own property, he did not see why the Government should look after them. Before the Act of 1861 the law did not throw it upon the Official Assignee to act if no creditor's Assignee was chosen. The Committee chosen, however, were supposed to have known how prisoner discharged his duties, and see that he had duly paid moneys in and out; besides which, by the Rules of the Court it was strictly forbidden to allow moneys to accumulate. An order of the Government directed that all moneys should be paid into a Bank, so that the prisoner, in the slightest difficulty, had all or many indentments to deal properly with the money, and he knew that he could do otherwise only at great risk. No doubt a frequent audit ought to have been provided for by the Rules of the Court, but such was the confidence in the prisoner's character that no one for a moment dreamt that such a precaution was needed. His Lordship continued to say that he had read carefully the affidavit filed by the prisoner, and had listened attentively to the learned counsel, but he must, he was sorry to say, remark, that the affidavit was indeed a most unsatisfactory, not to say illiterate, and useless statement. Prisoner there stated that he had moneys pass through his hands to as large an amount as \$800,000, and that, owing to the confusion of accounts, and the manner in which his own money became mingled with the other, he spent a sum of \$15,000 for his family expenses. Of the \$30,000, nothing was said, of what had been done with it, or where it had gone. The only sign of true repentance and genuine reparation would be to give such information as would lead to the recovery of the prisoner's ill-gotten gains, if it were possible to do so now; this was the smallest reparation he could make; yet he (the Judge) could observe no regret but a cold acknowledgment. He (the Judge) was glad to see that a small sum could yet be recovered; that was most satisfactory, and the person who had suggested its being given up was much to be praised. But he could not forget another very unsatisfactory point: if prisoner kept his moneys in a safe, he (the Judge) could not imagine why the prisoner withdrew large sums of money from the Banks—that was an act full of suspicion, and could not have been done with an honest motive, especially while no traces of the money remained. Again he felt bound to say that all this was to his mind very unsatisfactory—very unsatisfactory. The prisoner admitted his fault, but he (the Judge) had looked in vain for any strong expression of regret; prisoner had, it was true, borne a very heavy load on his conscience for several years, but it was sincerely to be hoped that he now felt the fearful misery he was bringing upon others. His Lordship earnestly hoped that the prisoner's example would show to others how much better it was to eat the bread of honesty than to make haste to be rich by dishonest means. Prisoner had been acquitted, after argument, of the charge of embezzling public moneys as a public servant; but he had been convicted of converting to his own use moneys entrusted to him as an assignee. Had he been found guilty of the first offence, he would have been liable to a sentence of fourteen years penal servitude; while under the second offence, the maximum sentence is seven years penal servitude. He (the Judge) was sorry to say that the shorter term was scarcely adequate to the prisoner's case; and he certainly would not be doing his duty to sentence the prisoner to a shorter period than penal servitude for seven years.

The prisoner, who appeared to feel his position, was then removed, and the Court rose.

## Marine Court.

(Before J. P. McEuen, Esq., Acting Marine Magistrate.)  
11th Nov., 1878.

### RIOTOUS.

William Walls, seaman American ship *George Skiffeld* was charged with assaulting the 2nd mate (John Leonard) with an iron belaying pin. It appears that defendant had been in gaol for assaulting the Police and when he came out and went on board he refused to work and would give no reason. The U. S. Consul told the Captain to put the defendant in irons if he persisted in his refusal, but not to use any force. The mate was deputed to convey the Consul's orders to the defendant, but defendant refused to work, and when an attempt was made to put him in irons he struck the 2nd mate with an iron belaying pin.

Defendant admitted the assault and said he had had his life threatened by both the mates but had never reported the matter to the Consul. Captain McEuen sent the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

### REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Seven men (Chinese) forming the crew of the British schooner *Lulu*, were charged with refusal of duty and being absent without leave. Defendants said they never refused duty, but the Captain wanted to deduct \$200 from their wages for damaging the sails.

They were ordered to forfeit 2 days' pay each, and return on board their ship.

## Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)  
11th November, 1878.

### LARCENY.

Wan Atak, a servant, aged 15 years, and Fong Ayan, a water-cooler, aged 20 years were charged with stealing a silver bangle, valued at \$2, from the person of a child the son of one Ho Awan, a tailor residing at 17 Aberdeen Street. The 2nd defendant was ordered to find security in \$10 to be of good behaviour for one year, and the 1st defendant was sent to 5 weeks' imprisonment, 4 weeks being in solitary confinement on rice and water.

### TO DAY'S FINES.

Chan Aken and Chan Aohah, fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. Fined 10 cents each.

Tai Apan, and two others sitting turf on Government land. Fined 20 cents each.

Wong Atak, hawking cakes without a license. Fined \$1.

Wai Awan, no pass. Fined \$2.

Wong Ayan, a coolie, begging in the public streets. Fined \$2.

Li Aken, a coolie, wilfully cutting and injuring trees. Fined \$2.

Richard Snow, 2nd mate unemployed, drunk and disorderly at the Sailor's Home. Fined \$3.

Lee Atak, master painter, no pass. Fined \$2.



## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR:  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th November, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. A. F. A. Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 13th November, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,  
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878. no14

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

On Through Passages to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 15th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Seated Buildings, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no16

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m., of the 1st December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878. de2

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE SHUI, or THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm, CEASED on 31st March last.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.  
HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of the Underigned, Mr REGINALD DIGBY STARKIE is authorized to Act as AGENT for the Company in Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

**NOTICE.**

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr ANTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

**NOTICE.**

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,  
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

**NOTICE.**

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,  
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

**To Let.**

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

**TO LET.**

HOUSE No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

**TO LET.**

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

**TO LET.**

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

**TO BE LET.**

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

**Insurance.**

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

**Insurance.**

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGETRE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

THE Underigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**

**NOTICE.**

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusion of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	5	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Nov. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holhow	13th daylight
America	5	Graham	Brit. str.	562	Nov. 6	idley & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Anshles	5	Jackson	Brit. str.	1304	Nov. 6	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore, &c.	To-morrow
Ava	5	Hernandez	Fch. str.	2177	Nov. 11	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Malls, 14th
Bombay	2	h	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong		
China	5	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Nov. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	15th
City of Peking	5	Berry	Amer. str.	5079	Oct. 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F'cco	Malls, 15th
Dale	2	Thompson	Brit. str.	657	Nov. 7	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Danube	5	lanachy	Brit. str.	564	Oct. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Diamond	5	Thebaud	Brit. str.	514	Nov. 9	Russell & Co.	Amoy	13th daylight
Douglas	5	h	Brit. str.	881	Nov. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-morrow
Emu	5	h	Span. str.	222	Nov. 10	Remedios & Co.	Amoy	Tug Flying
Fame	5	Stapani	Brit. str.	117	Nov. 10	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Fatchoy	5	Holland	Brit. str.	153	Nov. 10	G. McMain		
Glenearn	5	Jasson	Brit. str.	1409	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	13th daylight
Glenfalloch	5	Taylor	Brit. str.	1386	Nov. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-morrow
Glenroy	5	Donaldson	Brit. str.	1320	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	14th, 3 p.m.
Japan	5	h	Brit. str.	1085	Nov. 6	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Java	4	Weber	Dut. str.	886	Nov. 6	Siemssen & Co.	S'pore and Penang	To-day
Malacca	4	Smith	Brit. str.	179	Nov. 6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	15th, noon
Normanby	5	Ellis	Brit. str.	604	Nov. 6	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	
Norona	3	h	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Achong		
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Nov. 10	Kwok Achong	S'pore	13th daylight
Quanta	5	Haye	Ger. str.	731	Nov. 10	Seoy Shing	Saloon	15th inst.
Sea Gull	5	Roberts	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		Sands' Slip
10ales	4	Peacock	Brit. str.	820	Nov. 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Venice	5	Rhodes	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	14th, 3 p.m.
Volga	4	Rolland	Fch. str.	1000	Nov. 11	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Malls
Sailing Vessels								
Albyn's Isle	3	Burgess	Brit. bge.	864	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Alva	2	h	Port. sh.	631	Nov. 8	Brandao & Co.		
Amy Turner	2	h	Amer. bge.	991	Nov. 10	Wyphant & Co.		
Anna Bertha	3	Petersen	Ger. bge.	468	Oct. 31	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Touron	
Benefactor	4	Hayden	Amer. bge.	598	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York	
Brema	3	Timpe	Ger. bge.	898	Nov. 11	Wyler & Co.	New York	
Challenge	4	Doughty	Brit. bge.	589	Sept. 16	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu	
Chocola	4	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	Oct. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Christian	4	Kosow	Ger. sch.	250	Nov. 1	Wyler & Co.		
Coeran	3	h	Amer. sch.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Commissary	7	Morison	Brit. sh.	800	Oct. 23	Weyer & Co.		
Cordouan	2	Bertaud	Fch. bge.	459	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Dartmouth	7	Robertson	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dirigo	3	Staples	Amer. bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Don Quixote	4	King	Amer. sh.	1128	Sept. 24	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
Drumlog	3	Wayman	Brit. bge.	978	Oct. 15	Melchers & Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Elisabeth	4	Ohlsen	Ger. bge.	447	Oct. 30	Wyler & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	4	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	381	Nov. 9	Wyler & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	3	Grierson	Brit. sh.	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emily Chaplin	3	Harris	Brit. sh.	738	Nov. 6	Messageries Maritimes		
Fanny	3	Gougon	Fch. bge.	829	Oct. 314	Landsteln & Co.		
Fleetwing	3	Guest	Amer. sh.	635	Oct. 10	Butterfield & Swire		
Fontenay	3	h	Brit. sh.	635	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
George Skiffold	3	h	Brit. sh.	1818	Sept. 19	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Geina Bros.	3	Trumbach	Ger. bge.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Fustan & Co.		
Gizavilla	3	Wallace	Brit. bge.	473	Oct. 31	h Captain		
Glanak	4	Key	Brit. bge.	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Hattie N. Bangs	4	h	Amer. sm. sh.	668	Nov. 11	h Captain		
Herat	5	Robertson	Brit. sh.	1400	Sept. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hermann	4	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	444	Oct. 30	Wyler & Co.		
Highlander	4	h	Amer. sh.	1352	June 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hutapur	4	shaw	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rozario & Co.		
Imperatrice Kilaabetta	4	Hreglich	Aust. sh.	1829	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.		
Jessie Jamieson	4	West	Brit. bge.	504	Oct. 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Johann Friedrich	4	Krincke	Ger. bge.	242	Nov. 9	Wyler & Co.		
Johann Smidt	3	Boscha	Ger. bge.	493	Nov. 7	Melchers & Co.		
Louadia	7	Meatras	Brit. sh.	898	Sept. 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Lizzie Perry	4	Pitman	Brit. bge.	1424	Aug. 20	Russell & Co.	New York	
Lord Macaulay	3	h	Brit. bge.	848	Oct. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Caliao	
Louisa	3	Shierlich	Ger. sm. sh.	246	Oct. 30	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Lucky	2	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	424	Sept. 30	Tack Mae		
Lure	2	h	Siam. bge.	428	Nov. 7	Tack Mae		
Lulu	4	Maber	Brit. sm. sh.	376	Oct. 27	Wyler & Co.		
Malvina	4	Kluge	Ger. bge.	479	Oct. 21	Wyler & Co.		
Mangerton	3	h	Brit. bge.	830	Oct. 19	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Bangkok	
Marcia	3	Thompson	Brit. bge.	609	Aug. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Co'stan Dock
Mary Fraser	4	Dexter	Brit. sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Mathless	4	h	Amer. sh.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Melbrek	7	Peacock	Brit. bge.	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.		
Melrose	7	Plumer	Amer. sh.	994	Sept. 19	h Captain		
Min-y-don	7	h	Brit. sh.	1108	Sept. 6	Olyphant & Co.		
Moneta	7	Bisset	Brit. bge.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Napier	7	Bryar	Brit. bge.	1200	Nov. 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Niagara	7	Paulsen	Ger. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	K'loon Dock
Nicolaus	4	Stolken	Ger. sch.	167	Oct. 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Northern Star	4	Wortley	Brit. bge.	827	Oct. 10	Wyler & Co.		
Nouveau Coriolan	3	Cadier	Fch. bge.	808	Nov. 10	h Captain		
Peiho	4	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	261	Oct. 31	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Penrith	3	Remington	Brit. bge.	549	Oct. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Philip Fitzpatrick	7	Phelan	Amer. bge.	582	Nov. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Rifeman	4	h	Brit. bge.	718	Oct. 25	Rozario & Co.		
Saga	4	Silfvisparre	Swed. bge.	456	Sept. 28	h Captain		
Siamese Crown	2	Saas	Siam. sh.	554	Sept. 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Sir Charles Napier	3	French	Brit. sh.	1170	May 27	W. H. Ray	Sands' Slip	
Spartan	7	Vincent	Amer. sch.	325	Oct. 19	h	Freemantle	
Spinaway	5	Dunard	Brit. bge.	388	Oct. 26	Siemssen & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	Wanchai Pier
St. Ideno	5	h	Fch. bge.	388	Oct. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sumatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 2	Russell & Co.		
Ta Loo	3	Hoffmann	Ger. bge.	345	Oct. 26	Siemssen & Co.	Bangkok	Co'stan Dock
Tartar	3	h	Ger. bge.	256	Oct. 26	Melchers & Co.		
The Goolwa	3	Forkinson	Brit. bge.	717	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Three Brothers	1	h	Brit. bge.	897	Oct. 19	h Chinese		
Trio	3	h	Dutch bge.	268	Oct. 11	Siemssen & Co.		
Varuna	3	Sachau	Jer. bge.	486	Oct. 11	Wyler & Co.	Sands' Slip	
Verona	3	Bartlett	Brit. bge.	668	Oct. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Vesta	3	Dirks	Ger. bge.	808	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Vidal	4	Rondeau	Fch. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Wodan	4	Meyer	Ger. bge.	439	Nov. 6	Wyler & Co.	Europe	
WEAMFOA								
Aloppo	1	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	Nov. 2	Chinese		